

FIERCE RIOTS IN SEOUL.

TROOPS SUPPRESS MOBS.

Twenty-five Japanese and Many Koreans Killed or Wounded.

Seoul, July 19 (9 p. m.).—The city became quiet at nightfall, and is now under military patrol. A heavy rain, following the outbreak to-day, was largely instrumental in dispersing the crowds. All traffic has been stopped, and Japanese shops are guarded. The police report that twenty-five Japanese were killed and wounded in the day's rioting. The casualties among the Koreans are unknown.

An official Japanese report ascribes the shooting to-day to Korean soldiers who could not be controlled by their officers. The noise of the firing and the news that casualties had resulted greatly alarmed the Emperor, who at 7 o'clock to-night sent by the Minister of Justice a long apologetic message to Marquis Ito to the effect that he regretted that his ignorant subjects had caused violent commotion. He relied on Marquis Ito to take measures necessary to prevent further trouble.

Marquis Ito called on General Hasegawa to take military charge of the city.

Troops have been offered to protect the foreign consulates in Seoul.

Tokio, July 20.—Telegrams from Seoul, dated midnight last night, say that a general calm prevails. Japanese troops have been called out, and a battalion is guarding the palace.

ANGRY CROWDS IN SEOUL.

Capital Closely Guarded—Transfer of Imperial Seal.

Seoul, July 19.—A crowd of five thousand Koreans has been beaten back from the palace gates. In the course of the audience with the cabinet last night, when the Emperor acquiesced in the demand for abdication, a number of students attempted to present a petition to the Emperor, but the police prevented them from doing so, driving them back east of the palace, where they remained all night, making a shew. At midnight, the Chief of Police, M. Mar. Yama, distributed carbines to the palace police, but the crowd continued to increase. It remained orderly.

The elaborate ceremony of transferring the imperial seal to the Crown Prince is going on this forenoon. Some shops are closed because of the sympathy of their proprietors with the Emperor, and the streets around the palace are filled with people.

At the Japanese residence Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi, in answer to an inquiry regarding the effect of the Emperor's action, its importance in effecting a settlement of the whole Japanese-Korean situation, and whether it was in accordance with the plans of Japan, said they were not prepared at the present time to make a statement.

Marquis Ito, however, desired it to be emphatically stated that both before and during his audience yesterday, when the Emperor and his cabinet were weighing the question of abdication, he refused any participation.

Angry crowds are assembled at various points in the city, and inflammatory documents against the Japanese are being freely distributed.

Extraordinary police precautions are being taken throughout the city.

The scene at the palace last night is described as dramatic when the ministers, headed by Premier Yi Wang Yong, appeared before his majesty and made the cabinet's final representation in urging the Emperor's abdication. His majesty was in a high state of excitement, but the Premier, in a humble but firm tone, dwelt at length upon the want of precaution and prudence of the Emperor's policies hitherto, especially in diplomatic affairs, whereby he was endangering the safety of the nation. The Premier enumerated the facts of his majesty's duplicities which culminated in the dispatch of a deputation to the Hague peace conference, and forcibly argued the uselessness of the Emperor's disavowal of his relation with the Hague affair.

Unable successfully to combat the logic of the Premier's representation, the Emperor sought a last refuge, in the council of Elder Statesmen, doubtless anticipating their sympathies. The council immediately convened. Four elders quickly responded and appeared before his majesty at 1 o'clock this morning. The Emperor's disappointment and surprise were boundless when they unanimously agreed with the Premier's advice. His majesty then consented to the draft of an imperial rescript announcing his abdication which was placed before him for his signature. Greatly perturbed, he signed the document, and the seal was affixed amid impressive silence.

The abdication edict of the Emperor is his first communication to the world since the repudiation of the convention of 1905. A translation of the text of the edict follows:

I have been in succession to my ancestors on the throne forty-four years and have met many disturbances. I have not reached my own desire. While Ministers are frequently improper men and progress is not controlled by men, the times are contrary to natural events. A crisis extremely urgent in the life of the people has arisen and the progress of the state is more than before imperilled. I fear a danger like that that befalls a person crossing the ice. Fortunately we have a son endowed by nature with virtue, brilliant and well worthy of being charged with plans for the development of the government, to whom we transfer our inheritance, sanctioned by the customs of ancient times.

Therefore, be it known that as soon as it is proper to be done, we will hand the affairs of state over to the Crown Prince as our representative.

Court usage is said to make the meaning of the above an abdication.

While insufficient time has elapsed to show the effect of the Emperor's action upon the situation, opinion at the Japanese residence general regards the abdication as taking away the force of Japan's intended blow.

KOREAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Koreans cannot understand the extreme gravity attached to the situation by the Japanese, who regard the offence of the Emperor as unpardonable.

Members of the Progressive Party from Japan and others opposing Marquis Ito's policy of leniency are holding meetings.

Viscount Hayashi, it is believed, has two missions, one to assist Marquis Ito to execute the Japanese government's programme at the palace, the second to consult with him on the Manchurian and American questions.

While Japanese here do not believe that the question of the Hague deputation is of sufficient importance to annul the trip planned by Marquis Ito to Tokyo, and the sending of Viscount Hayashi here instead of Hayashi. They think that the purpose of Hayashi was to divert the attention of the people from the question of

N. C. VERSUS U. S.

COURTS IN SHARP CLASH.

Railway Rate Cases Provoke Bitter Feeling Between Judges.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Asheville, N. C., July 19.—The Asheville police court, backed and directed by the Governor of North Carolina, who has declared that he would resist by armed force if necessary, any high handed attempt by a federal court to interfere with any actual process of a state court, and the United States Circuit Court, which is determined to maintain its order made here the last of June that the state authorities should not enforce the rate law passed by the last Legislature, fixing passenger rates at 24 cents a mile, are in direct clash over the custody of Wood and Wilson, the ticket agents of the Southern Railway Company, who were yesterday convicted in the police court of charging passengers more than this rate, and on refusal to pay fine or appeal, on the advice of counsel representing the railway, were sentenced to the chain gang for thirty days.

At 2 o'clock this morning writs of habeas corpus were secured from Judge Pritchard, commanding the Sheriff to produce the prisoners before him, and a hearing was taken up this afternoon. As Governor Glenn could not arrive in time he employed special counsel to represent the state, and is directing the fight by long distance telephone.

Much bitter feeling exists, the state authorities holding that Judge Pritchard has never declared the new rate law unconstitutional, but ordered its operation suspended until evidence should determine whether the new rates are so low as to be confiscatory and, therefore, unconstitutional, and asserting that it is unprecedented for a judge of one court in effect to forbid another court from enforcing a state law which it does not itself say is invalid.

Local feeling here is also aroused because Judge Pritchard this afternoon allowed questions which inquired into the motives of the police judge in issuing the warrant, and allowed the state to prove that Judge Reynolds said that he would issue other warrants as soon as Judge Pritchard left the city. Judge Pritchard stated that he allowed such questions not for the purpose of showing the motives of the state judge, but to give prisoners' counsel opportunity to show that there was an intent to cripple the railroads by so many suits that the protection afforded by his original order would be nullified. The railroads are seeking witnesses to prove that Judge Reynolds said if Judge Pritchard interfered with the operation of his court he would put him in jail, and will represent to Judge Pritchard that he should jail Judge Reynolds for this.

President Finley of the Southern Railway Company, A. P. Humphrey, general counsel of the company; Vice-President Ackert and other prominent railway officials arrived here to-night. While they admit that they have been brought here by the clash between the courts, they have nothing to say regarding the situation. Judge Pritchard has called his court for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and sensational developments are expected.

SOUTHERN FINED \$30,000.

North Carolina Counties Enforcing the 21-4 Cent Law.

Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—The Southern Railway Company was to-day fined \$30,000, and Thomas E. Green, ticket agent of the company, was fined \$5 in the State Court here, for selling railroad tickets at a rate in excess of that provided by the recent state law for a uniform rate of 24 cents a mile in North Carolina. The court required Green to promise not to sell tickets at the illegal rate. Green made the promise and paid the fine.

The fine was imposed by Judge R. F. Long this evening, after the jury had returned a verdict of guilty against the railroad and T. E. Green, ticket agent of the Raleigh office of the road. In the case against Green Judge Long's sentence was first \$10 and a promise from Green not to again defy the law by selling tickets at an excessive rate. Green was given a half hour for consideration, and came into court and agreed to pay the fine and give the promise, upon which the fine was reduced to \$5, which Green paid.

In imposing sentence on the railway Judge Long declared emphatically that jurisdiction in criminal cases in this state lay exclusively with the state courts. He informed railroad counsel that if the railway would obey the act of the Legislature and put the rate law into effect until finally passed upon by the proper tribunal, the state would hold up its cases. He directed that execution be issued against the Southern Railway for the payment of the fine, and the papers be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for execution.

Indictments also have been found against Southern Railway ticket agents at Asheville, in Randolph County, and at Albemarle, in Stanley County, on charges of selling tickets at a rate in excess of the 24 cents a mile prescribed by the state law. It is understood that proceedings will be brought in each county where the Southern Railway sells tickets. There are cases on the docket against agents of the company at Auburn, Gary, Garner and Morrisville similar to the Green case. These go over to the next term.

BULLET ENDS ILLNESS.

Wealthy Girl Had Photo of Victim of Georgia Explosion.

Miss Laura D. Ronaldson, a young woman well to do, shot and killed herself with a revolver some time Thursday night at her apartment in the La Porte, at No. 1161 Amsterdam avenue. The strain of a severe illness from which she was just recovering, combined with the heat, is thought to have caused her to seek death, although an acquaintance said that the young woman had tried to kill herself once before. Among her effects was a photograph of Lieutenant Caspar F. Goodrich, one of the victims of the explosion on the Georgia.

Miss Ronaldson had lived at the hotel for some time in an expensive two-room apartment. Last winter she was stricken with scarlet fever, and returned from the hospital only about three weeks ago. When she was called early yesterday morning she did not appear, and when she was not seen at luncheon another attempt to awaken her failed. Her physician and Bicycle Patrolman White were summoned and the door was forced.

The young woman lay undressed, dead in bed. The revolver, with which she had shot herself in the mouth, lay on the floor beside the bed. Several letters addressed to Miss Ronaldson from relatives and friends were found. There was also a bank book showing a balance of \$6,000 and a letter dealing with some property which she owned in Lexington, Penn. Her uncle, Charles Ritz, of Lexington, Penn., was here to-day to care for the body. Her will, however, Charles Ritz, of No. 430 West 118th street, said that he had not seen her since she was discharged from the hospital three weeks ago. He said he did not think that she was suffering from melancholia, as some persons in the hotel said, but was inclined to attribute her death to temporary mental derangement caused by the heat.

Unsurpassed Day Line Outings from Desb. St. 8:40, 9:40 or 1:45. See Stmbt. and Exc. cols. Music—Adv.

MEMBERS OF THE COREAN IMPERIAL HOUSE AND ONE OF THE ENTRANCES TO THE PALACE AT SEOUL.

KEYS TO CLICK AGAIN.

Settlement of Telegraphers' Troubles in San Francisco by Compromise.

San Francisco, July 19.—At a meeting held in Oakland to-day the telegraphers' union voted unanimously to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. According to the terms of compromise, the telegraphers will return to work and then both telegraph companies will select a committee of arbitration to discuss and settle questions affecting the telegraphers.

Superintendent Storer of the Postal Telegraph Company, and Manager O'Brien of the Western Union declared to-day that their companies had made no agreement with the operators in regard to an increase in wages. The men will be taken back on the same terms that obtained when the strike was called.

Chicago, July 19.—The following message was received to-night from President Small by Secretary Russell of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union:

"The vote to accept was 103 to 4. All strikers to be re-employed and the question of increase in wages to be taken up after resumption of work. All future grievances to be arbitrated. Advise all locals that settlement entirely satisfactory to us and to me personally, and I urge that all strike talk be stopped. As soon as I can return East I will issue statement to membership. We should reduce the fact that we are in a position to force an adjustment of grievances and not to forget our duty to our employers and the public now that the trouble is satisfactorily settled."

Official statements were given out yesterday evening by Robert C. Clowry, president and general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Edward J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, announcing that the strike of the telegraphers against the two companies in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., had been settled.

Secretary-Treasurer McInerney, of Local No. 16, of New York, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, would not discuss the statements from the national officers of the union first. All he knew officially of the matter, he said, was from a dispatch he received from National President Small, which said: "Strike ended; honorable compromise."

"I believe," he said, "that the strike was ended as a result of the intervention of United States Labor Commissioner Neill. Whether it means a settlement of everything throughout the country which the telegraphers were complaining about I will not know until later."

The strike which began in San Francisco and Oakland on June 21 was ordered after a letter had been received by United States Labor Commissioner Neill from President Clowry of the Western Union Company as a result of his efforts as an intermediary between the telegraphers and the company, which the members of the national executive committee of the union held would justify a cessation of any hostile move. It was regarded as containing so many concessions that the committee for settlement, President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, had gone to San Francisco armed with power to declare a strike there, but was informed by the executive committee by wire of Colonel Clowry's letter. He ordered the strike in San Francisco and Oakland the next day, however, for the 25 per cent increase in wages. Since then the leaders of the union have taken the stand that this strike was a matter by itself, and that it had nothing to do with the matters referred to in Colonel Clowry's letter.

President Ahearn was found late last night. He said: "If it is true that the telegraph companies and the telegraphers have reached a compromise of some kind, I am very glad. The situation has been cleared up, and the telegraphers are thankful for the generous support that the people and press have given them. Although I have received no official notification up to the present time, I will get into communication with the telegraphers in San Francisco immediately and ascertain the facts, and I am sure that the telegraphers are anxious to prevent a strike if possible. They appreciate that the stock exchanges would suffer, that the general public would suffer—in fact, there would be havoc throughout the East. I will undoubtedly receive some official word in the morning, and then I will be in a position to give out a formal statement as to the situation."

While moving along at good speed half way between St. Johnsville and Fort Plain a rear tire came off, causing the large touring car to swerve toward the ditch and to throw its occupants with considerable force into the roadway. All were roughly shaken up and more or less bruised, but none sustained injuries of a serious character. The machine was badly damaged, but after temporary repairs had been effected the party was able to continue to Fort Plain, where the car was left for a general overhauling.

ACQUITTED OF LYNCHING.

Verdict of Not Guilty Found in North Carolina Test Case.

Charlotte, N. C., July 19.—The jury of Union County Superior Court, in the case of John Jones, one of twenty citizens of Anson County charged with lynching John W. Johnson, a white man, at Wadesboro, on May 28, 1906, returned a verdict of not guilty to-day, after being out half an hour. The jury took only one ballot and the verdict of acquittal was unanimous.

When court assembled to-day the state, at the suggestion of Judge Peebles, formally not pressed the third count in the indictment which charged the defendant with the actual lynching and killing of Johnson, and the jury, therefore, considered only the first and second counts, charging the defendant with breaking into the jail and taking out Johnson for the purpose of lynching him.

The argument was concluded at noon, and following a recess of three hours Judge Peebles began his charge, which was notably favorable to the state. The jury returned its verdict late to-day, and the announcement of the acquittal of Jones was followed by a demonstration on the part of the other defendants and the visitors and witnesses from Anson County, who gathered on the courthouse green and gave vent to their feelings by wild cheering, which the court did not think it necessary to suppress. The jury for the trial of the second of the twenty defendants, Zeke Lewis, will be chosen to-morrow.

ARRESTED ON HIS WAY TO SHRINE.

Philadelphia Lawyer Speeding Invalid Wife in Auto to Quebec.

While speeding north in his automobile that his wife might be present at the feast of St. Anne de Beaupre, Martin J. Powers, a Philadelphia lawyer, was arrested last night for violating the speed laws at 153d street and Broadway. The lawyer pleaded in vain with the patrolman to let him go under the circumstances. He was taken to the West 182d street station.

Mrs. Powers has been an invalid for some time, and, being a devout Catholic, she thought she might be helped by a visit to the shrine of St. Anne. As she was not strong enough to travel by train, her husband was taking her to Quebec in a touring car.

Mr. Powers admitted that he was travelling at least twenty-five miles an hour when arrested, but said that he was in a desperate hurry to reach the end of his first day's stage that Mrs. Powers might rest. He gave \$100 cash bail and started north again.

JOHN W. HUTCHINSON DECLARED SANE.

Lynn, Mass., July 19.—John W. Hutchinson, of this city, the famous war time singer and founder of two towns, is mentally sound and capable of managing his own estate, according to a report made by Dr. Jelly, the Boston alienist.

WHIST BROKEN IN BRIDGE CRASH.

Henry Katz, fourteen years old, while on his way home to No. 162 Vermont street, Brooklyn, last night, was so pushed and crowded against a train on the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge that he received a fracture of the left wrist.

He was treated at the Brooklyn Hospital and taken home by friends.

KEYS TO CLICK AGAIN.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

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CAMPAIGN FUND PUZZLE.

JEROME'S LIST SOUGHT.

Shearn's Quest Leads to Heated Personalities at Hearing.

The examination of District Attorney Jerome by Clarence J. Shearn, preliminary to the trial of Mr. Jerome's libel suits for \$250,000 damages against "The New York American" and "The Evening Journal" of William Randolph Hearst, resolved itself yesterday into a dispute as to whether Mr. Jerome could be forced to produce the list of the twenty-five hundred persons who contributed about \$95,000 to his campaign fund when he ran independently for re-election in 1905. Although Mr. Shearn, as counsel for Mr. Hearst, and William Rand, Jr., counsel for Mr. Jerome, talked long and earnestly on the question, there were grins on the faces of the listeners at the hearing. One man was willing to bet 10 to 1 that the list was destroyed long ago by Howard S. Gans, who, with William F. King, handled Mr. Jerome's independent campaign finances.

It was because of the burning desire of Mr. Shearn to know the names of these contributors that the case was taken to Justice Dayton late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shearn wished to have the present examination of Mr. Jerome adjourned until some time in September. His reason was that Mr. Gans was at present in Europe, but was expected to return in September. At that time, as Mr. Shearn earnestly but rather disjunctively explained, he might be able to get an affidavit from Mr. Gans. If the affidavit should affirm that Mr. Gans had the list in his possession, then, by Mr. Jerome's statement under oath, the document might be produced in court. Justice Dayton heard this and much more, alerted by bitter objections from Mr. Rand.

The court was in doubt as to whether the scope of the present preliminary action should, under the code, be construed as including a postponement to obtain further material for examination. Justice Dayton asked whether Mr. Shearn could produce precedents for such an adjournment. The lawyer said he didn't have any precedents on tap, but he felt sure he could find some if time were given him accordingly.

An adjournment was taken until Monday morning, when Mr. Shearn is to appear with his precedents.

HEARING MAY GO OVER.

Mr. Rand stipulated that the court order that whatever Mr. Shearn might dig up from the digests on this point be turned over to him so that answers might be prepared. Therefore, should Mr. Shearn prove on Monday that the present examination may be adjourned until September, the chances are strong that it will be. Otherwise the preliminary examination of Mr. Jerome will have been concluded, since Mr. Shearn admitted yesterday that he had finished with Mr. Jerome so far as the present facts were concerned.

Before the subject of adjournment came up Mr. Shearn had a free hand in examining Mr. Jerome. What he brought out might be called "The Aspirations and Disappointments of a District Attorney." Mr. Shearn's questions flitted about like butterflies, resting now on such momentous things as the alleged crimes of the men back of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and again winging across the conviction of "Sam" Parks and the broadcast of the house door of the dusky Hannah Elms. Altogether it was a highly scented potpourri that the wea man of law who represents Mr. Hearst managed to mix.

Mr. Jerome seemed willing to oblige in every respect, even regarding the much desired list. He said that in the Metropolitan cases there had been no "trail" leading to their offices, and he characterized the testimony of William N. Amory regarding the alleged jury bribing of the company as having been paid for by James R. Keene. He said that he had discovered that the attempts to have him take action against President Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were such a question in private. Altogether, for a few minutes the atmosphere was as tingling as if it were a "boxing" night at the Long Acre Athletic Club. But, of course, since this was in a part of the Supreme Court, it passed off with explanations, and not apologies, because Mr. Shearn said he thought he had said nothing for which he should apologize.

As much as the present suits of Mr. Jerome are based on his disapproval of and denial of charges made by "The Journal" and "The American" that he was supported in his campaign by what Mr. Hearst's papers call "the Plunderbund" it was inevitable that certain well known financiers should be mentioned. Mr. Rand, speaking for Mr. Jerome, said yesterday that the entire way to "give such contributions" would be to question Thomas F. Ryan, H. H. Rogers, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and August Belmont. The courtroom crowd became more interested than ever at the mention of these names, but nothing more was said about them.

The fact that on Thursday Mr. Jerome had said he discovered a contract between the Governor of a certain state and the Mutual Life Insurance Company was still fresh in the minds of the auditors of the examination. Nothing was said about this yesterday.

Mr. Shearn told a Tribune reporter that he considered the matter "interesting but not material," and that for this reason he had not delved further into this hole. Mr. Jerome, when questioned, replied:

"The Governor is dead, and there is no reason for digging up his past and parading his name and the name of his state in such an affair. Samuel Undermyer, personal counsel for James Hazen Hyde, had contributed \$5,000 to the fund. On this ground, he said, Mr. Jerome should go ahead and tell the names of such other contributors as he might know."

Referring to the newspaper articles which Mr. Jerome makes the basis of his suits, Mr. Shearn said: "We certainly have the right to establish the truth of our editorial statement. It is a matter of public policy, not a private matter. There is no reason why this matter should be secret. I ask that this evidence be produced."

RAND TAKES UP CUDGELS.

Mr. Rand, for Mr. Jerome, then took up the cudgels. He asserted in his vehement, skull



THE EMPEROR OF COREA, WHO HAS LOST HIS THRONE, THE CROWN PRINCE, HIS SUCCESSOR, AND THE BABY PRINCE. (Copyright by E. Burton Holmes.)



THE GATE OF THE NEW PALACE IN THE COREAN CAPITAL. (Copyright by E. Burton Holmes.)

REBELS ATTACK ALFARO.

Ecuador's President Unhurt—Hard Fighting in Guayaquil.

Guayaquil, July 19.—The four military barracks in this city were attacked simultaneously just before daybreak this morning by groups of armed revolutionists, who call themselves Independents. The fighting lasted for one hour. The Independents were finally defeated, several of their number being killed or wounded.

The residence here of President Alfaro also was attacked. The revolutionists intended to kill the President, but he succeeded in coming out of the conflict unhurt.

Guayaquil has been placed under martial law. Order was not restored during the day. There is great alarm and all business is suspended.

The conspirators expected to assassinate President Alfaro, but he was informed of this intention before his residence was attacked, and verified a report that a part of the police regiment was working in conjunction with the revolutionists. When the Independents attacked the police a fight took place in the interior of the barracks among the policemen.

President Alfaro's residence was attacked on both sides. The President was seen personally at the head of a body of troops resisting the attack.

The police lost eighteen men killed and nine wounded. The leaders of the conspiracy have been arrested. A large quantity of rifles and cartridges was found in the houses of conspirators. The troops remained loyal.

MIRACLE AT VATICAN.

Reported Vision of the Virgin to Pope Before Signing Decree.

Rome, July 19.—A member of the Pope's household, in the course of an interview published to-night, says that Pope Pius hesitated before he took the grave step of ordering the publication of the syllabus with regard to modern errors, but that all his doubts were removed by a miraculous apparition of the Blessed Virgin, who extended her hand in a gesture of benediction and encouragement over his head as if in answer to his prayer for heavenly guidance, and that the Pontiff thereupon rose from his knees and signed the decree.